Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1802. [No. 470.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 15 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 16 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.
May 18. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

For NEW-YORK,

The Sch'r ENTERPRIZE, to sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Mitchell on board, or to R. B. JAMESSON.
June 10. d

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dangerfield.—The house is convenient and well built, consisting of eight rooms, well finished, a full story and a half kitchen, nursery and lodging rooms above the same, a stable & other conveniencies on the lot, which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7 inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to a ten feet alley, whereon there is built, on each a back building one and a half story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the same, on Cameron and Washington streets, unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with convenient ground for stabling, &c. on the said ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with five frame houses thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet deep, on the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendleton-streets, known by the name of the George Town Turnpike, laying between John Dundass and John Potts, Esqr's. houses. No further particulars is necessary to be given, as those who are inclined to purcase will view the premises. A great part of the purchase can be taken in Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remainder by instalments, by giving security or bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G. Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose Creek, Loudoun---if not sold by private bargain, they will be exposed to sale on Thursday, the 24th instant---good warranted deeds will be made for the whole on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.
June 14. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased,
June 14. dtdf

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.
May 18. d

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, containing 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio river; this land is well watered, and on it is several valuable mill seats. A general warrantee will be made to the purchaser of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND, in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres (a part of Ravensworth tract) on which is a MILL. The above property I will barter for goods or sell low for cash. Also, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.
Colchester, May 31. d3w

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, if not previously sold by private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in town, situate on the north side of Prince and West side of Washington streets: Beginning at the intersection of said streets, fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches, and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient building lots. On one of which is a very good dwelling house, now under rent to James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street in town, and will most probably become the centre. This ground has the advantage of laying between the two principal streets leading from the country; a circumstance of much importance, to those who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
OR
William Hodgson.
June 2. ddf

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assortment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for *ready money*, which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.
May 31. d

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

LOST,

At the Fire on Sunday, a Fire Bucket, marked *Stephen Cooke*. Whoever has taken it through mistake, will please to leave it with the Printer, or at R. and J. Gray's Book Store in King street.
June 15. d3t

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.
5 mo. 14. d

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commissioners.*

Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commmission.
May 8. d6w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties in the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:----

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor---all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.
May 8. dtf

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

TREATY OF AMEINS.

The following (tranſlated from a French paper of the laſt of April) is the article alluded to by Mr. WINDHAM, *in his Speech on the* Definitive Treaty, *publiſhed in the* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER *of yeſterday:*

"France, reconciled with all governments, will never be able to diſarm the animoſity of thoſe men who are irritated by the ſpectacle of her greatneſs, and blinded by the ſplendour of her glory. When ſix months ago, they ſaw her in fifteen days conclude four treaties of peace, and reſtore tranquility to ſea and land, ſtunned by ſuch ſucceſs, they attempted to conteſt the brilliant terms of peace with England.—They opened a moſt extenſive range to the lovers of conjectures. They pretended that ſecert articles balanced the advantages of the public ſtipulations. Time has ſhewn that there were no ſecret conditions.

"Reſting on, I know not what, expreſſions of the Engliſh miniſters in Parliament, they contended that the merit of this peace could not be decided by the preliminaries; that we ſhould wait for the Definitive Treaty, and then the ſuperiority of Great-Britain would be ſeen.

"******** The definitive Treaty has at length been ſigned, and is found to be more advantageous, more glorious to France than the preliminaries.

"At the time when the firſt convention appeared it was criticiſed on different grounds. Men conſider the benefit which England might derive from the cinnamon foreſts of Ceylon, and particularly from the ſuperb port of Trincomalee, the true bulwark of India, commanding the Malabar and Coromandel and alit he Archipelago of that ocean.

"It was calculated too, not what Trinidad was worth; but what it might be rendered by the ſkillful induſtry of the Engliſh, leſs intereſted, perhaps, about their own produce, than eager to monopoliſe all the commerce of the Oronoque, and the countries adjacent. In addition to thoſe eſtimates, ſo flattering for England, were adduced the riches ſhe was to acquire in the Myſore, conquered during the war of the revolution: and people were inclined to believe that the Engliſh had carried to the utmoſt extent of their wiſhes, their naval and commercial greatneſs.

"With this ſituation of England was oppoſed that of France, aggrandiſed by Belgium, Savoy, Piedmont, and part of Germany: diſpoſing without controul of Holland, Switzerland, and Italy; fortifying herſelf in the Mediterranean, by the acquiſition of Porto Ferrajo—opening in the north a river famous for its ancient commerce, and a port deſtined by its ſituation to become the emporium of Europe; recovering Martinique, enriched by Engliſh capital; obtaining the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo; eſtabliſhing herſelf in Louiſiana, and regaining her ſettlements in India.

"Between theſe two pictures of two ſtates which may ceaſe to be enemies, but *never to be rivals* it was not difficult to pronounce which of the two had gained moſt by the war. It was demonſtrated that France had obtained an irreſiſtable preponderance upon the continent; and that in ſuffering her maritime power to fall off, ſhe had not loſt the elements of it which conſiſts in her population and her territory.

"Such was the aſpect of things which the preliminaries offered; and as they have formed the baſis of the treaty of Ameins, it may be ſaid that the latter was tried by anticipation. Let us now examine whether it does not ſecure ſome new advantges to France and her allies; whether it does not contain great features to render it remarkable in hiſtory.

"The French were juſtly alarmed at what was due to England for advances made for the maintenance of more than 20,000 priſoners. The 2d article of the treaty of Amiens diminiſhes the debt of France. It is agreed that, in the account of the reſpective advances ſhall be ſtated not only the expences of the priſoners of the two nations, but alſo thoſe of the foreign troops which, before being taken priſoners, were in the pay and at the diſpoſal of either of the contracting parties. Thus the expences laid out upon the 7,000 priſoners given back to Ruſſia will be ſtated in deduction from that which France owes to England. The 7th article ſecures to France in Guiana, an aggrandizement which the 6th article of the preliminaries left at leaſt doubtful, as it guaranteed to Portugal the integrity of her poſſeſſions.

"In the conditions relative to Malta, that important fortreſs, which the friends of England have ſo often aſſigned to her, every thing is favorable to France, both in the proviſional regulations and the definitive arrangements. *As long as the Iſland is Neapolitan it will be French*; and to make it ceaſe to be will require the concurrence of all the great powers. If at one day the Malteſe *Langue* ſhould become dominant, the poſition, the wants, the temper, the nature of that *langue* would bring it under the influence of the French government.

"Such then, are ſeveral conventions which render the Treaty preferable in point of advantage for France, to the preliminaries. But it is not what the Treaty expreſſes that is moſt advantageous; it is particularly what it *does not expreſs* which ought to form the ſubject of joy to the French and their allies.

"In all former negociations England had inſiſted on the renewal of ancient treaties, aſcending upwards as far as that of Weſtphalia. With a ſcrupulous attention did ſhe always enumerate them, date by date, and alſo give them new force. Every body knows that almoſt all the treaties were onerous to the maritime powers of the continent, and that they even contained ſtipulations humiliating for the allies of France. There were coaſts in which the Dutch were obliged, in ſign of ſubmiſſion, to lower their flag to that of England.* This ſhameful homage had never been conteſted without producing a war. The reigns of Cromwell and Charles II. afford examples of this truth. This ſpecies of vaſſalage is aboliſhed; and, what is more important to commerce, the abrogation of ancient treaties has removed the fatiguing inconveniences which they occaſioned to France and her allies in their navigation, in the adminiſtration of their colonies, in their whole commercial ſyſtem.

"If it were neceſſary to give an idea of the conſtraint impoſed by theſe treaties on the States which then received the law from England, it would be ſufficient to ſtate thoſe of 1667 and 1670 between that power and Spain. It would then be ſeen how greatly the authority of the power with which they traded was limited as to the controul of its own cuſtoms and duties. If we were, then, to compare the advantages enjoyed by the Engliſh in their relations with the continental powers, with the difficulties oppoſed to the latter by the famous act of navigation, we ſhould not any longer be ſurpriſed at the degradation into which their marine has fallen before the war. We ſhould be rather aſtoniſhed that the Engliſh Navy had not borne down every thing.

"The Treaty of Amiens removes all irregularity, all oppreſſion, all reſtraint. The old law is deſtroyed; a new public law commences. The French and their allies have gained their naval independence; they will have the ſenſe to make uſe of it. They will not fall into the ſnare of a new treaty of commerce; and they may one day have *their* act of navigation.

"It is this which diſtinguiſhes the treaty of Amiens from all the old tranſactions of the ſame kind. It is this that would render it ſo advantageous for France, even though it did not put the laſt ſeal to that increaſe of continental power, which renders her ſo formidable, and which already obliges England to ſwell her expenditure by augmenting her militia.

"There are likewiſe others features which characteriſe the treaty of Amiens, and which will ſerve to ſignaliſe the preſent epoch.——The new conſtitution of Malta, happy for France, as I have already remarked, is of itſelf a political phenomenon, which doubtleſs would excite much aſtoniſhment, if the faculty of aſtoniſhment were not in ſome ſort worn out. It is an alliance of Ariſtocracy and Democracy, of ancient opinions and of new ideas, of chivalry and philoſophy.—It is a coalition of two political ſyſtems, which had kindled the moſt cruel war, juſt as in the treaty of Weſtphalia we ſee an accommodation between two religions which had been the provocation or the pretext for long and fatal diſſentions. If ſome years ago there had been a ſtate whoſe chivalrous ſpirit could have been ſuppoſed capable of excluding all acceſs to the revolutionary principles, Malta would, beyond all doubt, have been pitched upon as that ſtate; and yet it is at Malta that the revolutionary ſpirit eſtabliſhes itſelf after it is weakened every where elſe!—To add to the whimſical air of theſe combinations England has contributed, as well as France, to maintain it there. It appears certain, at leaſt, that having received from the inhabitants of Malta ſeveral plans of a republic, the Engliſh have given effect to the propoſitions of theſe Iſlanders in the treaty of Amiens. Thus democratic principles have found protection from the power that went to war to oppoſe them.

"But the organization of this new republic and its future figure cannot have any conſiderable intereſt, except for France and England. There is in the treaty a ſingle line reſpecting the ſtates of Barbary, which produces a more extenſive, a more general intereſt for all Europe. It intimates the deſign of putting an end to the ſyſtem of hoſtilities which ſubſiſts between civilized governments and thoſe governments of Africa, which the ſupineneſs of the former could alone have raiſed to the rank of powers. Religion, formerly endeavoured to repair in this reſpect, the negligence of policy. At length policy cultivates the duty of protection. Its happy intentions are not perhaps very eaſily realized, but they cannot fall into oblivion, The ſignal is given. It adds to the importance of the treaty at Amiens. It honors the negociators whoſe work the treaty is, and the government whoſe confidence they have juſtified."

* "*From Cape Finiſtere as far as the coaſt of Norway, the Dutch were obliged to ſalute, by lowering the flag and their main top-ſail.*—Treaty of London, art. 4.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

DECIUS.——No. VIII.

The remaining charges in the report of the committe of inveſtigation are of ſo unimportant a nature, as far as they are intended to attach criminality to the former adminiſtrations, that the moſt ſanguine friends of thoſe adminiſtrations could not have deſired their political enemies to furniſh them with more convincing proofs of the deſpair which poſſeſſed thoſe ſelf-created public accuſers, when they found, that in ſpite of all their aſſiduity, they ſhould fail in proving honeſt public ſervants to be delinquents; nay, that, in ſpite of their warmeſt hopes and wiſhes, they ſhould themſelves be obliged, even negatively, to acquit them of mal-feaſance in office. The friends of the former adminiſtrations may ſtill with juſtice pride themſelves in the virtue and talents of thoſe whom they truſted; in that virtue and thoſe talents, to which the name of our young nation is indebted for a luſtre, not to be effaced by all the folly and depravity of jacobiniſm.

The firſt charge is, that the late Preſident, on the 21ſt day of December, 1799, did ſign *two* certificates as vouchers for monies, *ſaid to have been* expended in relation to the duties of the war department, as for ſecret ſervices. It will be well to remark this date, and the pitiful, ungentlemanly, diſhonorable ſneer with which their "ſaid to have been" ſtamps this wretched production. Have theſe creatures the ſouls of men? We cannnot doubt whether they poſſeſs the candid, and liberal, and high feelings of gentlemen. I almoſt ſicken at their meanneſs. "Said to have been! What! Are theſe men clothed with the dignity of the majeſty of the people? Do men, with ſuch hearts, ſit in the councils of our nation? Is it ſuch as theſe, O my country! that you delight to honor; that you ſeat in your high places?

"Yes, I muſt weep for you, ye rival vales,
"Arno and Andaluſia! but for thee
"More largely, and with filial tears muſt weep,
"————— My country!"

What is the immenſe ſum that the late Preſident and ſecretaries of war and treaſury are thus inſidiouſly charged with having appropriated to their private uſe? I collect from the Aurora, which has certainly gone the full length of its tether, that theſe two vouchers were, one in the name of James Roſs, ſenator from Pennſylvania, for *five hundred* dollars, the other in the name of Samuel Lewis, for *eleven hundred*, or thereabouts. And thus, men, who had millions at command are charged with having defrauded the public (for this is the meaning of the "ſaid to have been" if it is to have any meaning,) of ſixteen hundred dollars! The Aurora plainly ſhews that it wiſhes its readers to conſider the firſt ſum as a bribe to Mr. Roſs! If the Editor had ſo ſpoken before *his* late lucrative tranſactions with the government, one might have accounted for it, by ſuppoſing that he compared the ſum with the pittances which he then received; but he muſt *now*, moſt aſſuredly admit, if he believes his own aſſertions, that the former adminiſtrations were more economical it the purchaſe of friends than the preſent. [I beg Mr. Roſs's pardon for mentioning him in the ſame line with the government printer and ſtationer: for the writer of theſe pieces will yield to no man in his affectionate regard and eſteem for Mr. Roſs.] If I had been a member of the former adminiſtration, I ſhould, if bribery had been tho't expedient, have given it as my decided opinion, that *leſs* than five hundred dollars would not have bought Duane or Cheetham. The virtuous committee tell us, that by a law of Congreſs, paſſed in 1800 (mark the date,) the expenditures for ſecret ſervices are limitted to the "*contingent* expenſes only of foreign intercourſe;" and, *therefore* (that is, becauſe this act, inter alia{ "it has not been without conſiderable ſurpriſe that the committee have ſeen the ſame principle applied to the expenditures of the War Department."—Yes, notwithſtanding this limitation of the act of 1800, the ſecretary of war eſtabliſhed a contrary principle in 1797, and the Preſident and ſecretary of the treaſury acted upon this contrary principle in 1799.—Well might the wizards of the committee be ſurpriſed, at finding that the late adminiſtration acted in appoſition to a law which was *thereafter* to come into exiſtence! The committee with all their cunning made a miſtake; they have ſhewn ſome ſkill in omitting ſums; (the preſent caſe is a ſtriking inſtance of this) they ought to have been *equally careful in dates.*

The act eſtabliſhing the War Department charges its head with all duties relative to Indian affairs. When we reflect, that the two moſt powerful nations of Europe have been tampering with our tawny neighbors; that the Britiſh ſtill have poſts in our immediate vicinity; that, for a conſiderable time after the eſtabliſhment of this government, the ſame power was in poſſeſſion of poſts now delivered to us; when we reflect on the intercourſe that the Britiſh have with the Indians; nay, on the frequent treaties that we muſt hold with them; and when we remember that there was a formidable inſurrection, in ſuppreſſing which the head of the war department had to bear a conſiderable ſhare—ſhall we be ſurpriſed at the expenditure of ſixteen hundred dollars in "ſecret ſervice" money? Is there not real ground for ſurpriſe that is was not abſolutely neceſſary to expend much greater ſums in that manner? It is certainly much more ſurpriſing than that Mr. Adams and his Secretaries ſhould act, under the reſtraints of a law to be made in future, on the limitation of which the committee ſeem principally to found their charge. However ſtrong the claim of theſe necromancers may be to a knowledge of futurity, neither the former adminiſtration nor their friends ever thought themſelves entitled to urge any ſuch claim, or ſuppoſed themſelves bound by reſtraints not yet in exiſtence.

In thir ſtatement relative to the appointment conferred on Mr. Tracy, the Committee appear to have ſucceſsfully aimed at making one confuſed charge upon three points, on neither of which criminality is clearly fixed. Firſt Mr. Tracy's appointment *has an appearance of inconſiſtency* with a part of the Conſtitution.—2ndly, For ſeventeen days, Mr. Tracy drew his wages and expences as agent, and his travelling expences as ſenator. 3dly, He did not in five months fulfil all the objects of his miſſion. Now, I humbly conceive, that the committee by all this meant merely to blame the late adminiſtration for (if we may uſe the phraſe which they would have employed, if they had ſpoken out) creating an office unauthoriſed by law. This would have been the ſtatement for them to make, if it had not been ſpeaking rather clearly, and brought Jacky Dawſon's appointment too fully into view. Neither of the three points that they have made is worthy of a ſerious reply; for neither the ſec'ry nor Mr. Tracy did or received more than they were juſtly entitled to. The *agency* did not come under the conſtitutional meaning of an *office*; the allowance was not more than commenſurate to the perſonal hazard and ſervices; and law and uſage authoriſed Mr. Tracy to make the claim as ſenator, which he did make: if they had charged that Mr. Tracy did not go as far, or that he did not fulfil as many objects of his miſſion as he might have done in five months, ſomething like blame might have attached—

that he did fulfil all the objects of his miſſion within that time, and that he repaired to the place to which he was called by the voice of the people, at the appointed ſeaſon, is no crime, no reproach. In one thing, however, I will agree with theſe committee men: if Mr. Tracy did not fulfil the objects of his miſſion as far as he went, if he did not employ his five months to greater public advantage, than they did their five months of inveſtigation, I will concede that he has been paid full dearly, altho' their *ſervices* coſt the country a very great deal more.

The laſt charge in the report is an excellent point for the anti-climax of the ſtatement of fraudulent practices. After toſſing about millions of dollars, which they *had not time* to examine, the committe tell us of two hundred and eight dollars, which the ſecretary of war directed to be paid out of the public funds, after taking the precaution to get the approbation of the ſecretaries of the treaſury and navy. I think, after this ſtatement, it will be difficult to perſuade the public that the committee did not give the moſt unremitted attention to the buſineſs with which they were charged. This ſum was paid for damages awarded againſt Mr. M'Henry, formerly ſecretary of war, for not occupying a houſe at the new ſeat of government, which he had leaſed when the offices were transferred from Philadelphia to Waſhington. Mr. Griſwold ſtated in congreſs that in the interval between the leaſing of the houſe and the actual removal, Mr. M'Henry reſigned his office, *in conformity to the will of the Preſident:* can there be a doubt of the propriety, under theſe circumſtances, of this expenditure? When we ſee the committee ſcraping up items of this kind to ſwell the number of articles of impeachment, it is doubtful whether the rectitude of their hearts or the depth of their underſtandings ought to ſuffer the greater depreciation in the eſtimation of their countrymen.

DECIUS.

NORFOLK, June 10.

We are authoriſed to ſtate, that an inſurrection of a very ſerious nature has broken out amongſt the Negroes in the counties of Perquimans and Hartford, in the ſtate of North Carolina. The particulars we are conſtrained to obſerve, muſt be withheld for the preſent, from motives of precaution. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that too much *vigilance cannot be uſed* in our own *neighbourhood.*

Alexandria Advertiſer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON.

It ſeems to be pretty well underſtood that Chancellor Livingſton has been diſſatisfied with his ſituation almoſt from the moment of his landing in France, and that his own letters to his friends here, are filled with peeviſh and diſcontented expreſſions reſpecting his reception. The following tranſlated extract of a letter, which we have juſt received from a gentleman of reſpectable character and good information in Paris, may ſerve in ſome meaſure to ſhew the light in which our ambaſſador is regarded there.

"Chancellor Livingſton on his arrival at Paris, began his career by a ſchool-boy blunder. Without informing himſelf beforehand of the diſpoſitions and opinions of the preſent government of France, he two days after his arrival publiſhed his ridiculous letter to Thomas Paine, mentioning that a Frigate was ordered to conduct him to America. Now, at this epoch, Paine was forgotten and deſpiſed at Paris in common with all the other Jacobins. The Firſt Conſul and all the Miniſters, and the prudent, enlightened part of the public, teſtified their ſurprize and diſcontent at this democratic ſtep, in oppoſition to all the principles received and purſued ſince Bonaparte has been Chief. This precipitation and *ill-addreſs* of your Envoy do not denote much diplomatic talent, and have made a very unfavorable impreſſion reſpecting him."

N. Y. Herald.

The Weſtern Star, printed at Stockbridge, Maſſachuſetts, taking notice of an aſſertion of a democratic editor, that Mr. Jefferſon had been in the habit of ſhewing all proper deference to the conſtituted authorities aſks, "What is the deference he has ſhewn to the conſtituted authorities which ought to be an example for imitation? What is the reſpect with which he has treated his predeceſſors while in office, and ſince he ſucceeded them? Did he not, as one of the firſt acts of his authority, remit fines to the libellers of Preſident Adams, thereby approving their crimes and rewarding their baſeneſs? Did he not diſcharge *Duane* from proſecution for a malicious libel on the Senate of the United States? Has he not charged his predeceſſors with intolerance, and vauntingly threatened to correct the procedure? Has he not accuſed them with waſting the public treaſure and multiplying offices without neceſſity? If ſuch are the examples of reſpect which Federaliſts are called upon to imitate—for the honor of federaliſm it is hoped they may never be imitated."

The article from the Gazette de France, publiſhed in this paper ſome days ſince, demands, imperiouſly, the attention of every American. Without commenting on the charges of General Le Clerc, reſpecting the ſupplies of guns, cannon and ammunition, found at the Cape, being furniſhed by the United States, or the conferences, ſaid to have taken place, between the Commercial Agent of the U. States and Touſſaint, to declare St. Domingo, independent of France—We wiſh earneſtly to point the attention of our readers, to the paſſages which relate to the intended colonization of Louiſiana.

Americans, behold in this extract a clear expoſition of the views of the French Republic, which diſclaims every idea of ſelf-aggrandizement, and holds up the neceſſity for all Europe, England eſpecially, to combine in checking the growth and progreſs of your empire. Be aſſured that the mere occupancy of Weſt Florida and New-Orleans will never ſatisfy France—The latter is undoubtedly the key of our Weſtern Countries, the poſſeſſion of which muſt controul the Upper Settlements.

It is to the ſubjugation & improvement of that part of America, that the future energies of France will be directed—ſhe will diſgorge on our South Weſtern frontiers, thoſe who cannot live in a ſtate of tranquility at h me. Pretexts will not be wanted for reviveing the ancient pretences of France, not only to Louiſiana but Canada.

The arms and ammunition alluded to, are more than ſufficient to juſtify the projected invaſion of our weſtern territory. Poland has recently been blotted out from the map of Empires—can the rights of the United States alone expect to be treated with reſpect, when the conveniences or intereſts of a proud and imperious nation demand the ſacrifice. Great Britain poſſibly, may be cajoled by an impolitic ſpirit of reſentment at our Revolutionary ſucceſs, to connive at the intruſions of France on this continent. Should ſuch infatuated conduct blind her, ſhe will alſo rue the iſſue. The extenſion of the American Republic, is poſitively, the aggrandizement of Great Britain. The increaſe of her trade and manufactures, depend on the proſperity of the U. States. Neither Great Britain nor any European power, have any thing to dread from us, reſpecting the Weſt India Iſlands, the poſſeſſion of which would prove a curſe inſtead of a bleſſing.

The hint is merely ſuggeſted, to excite if poſſible, the jealouſy of England. Should the latter from ſuch miſtaken motives, conceive it politic to permit France to curtail our trans-alleghany boundaries—the United States of America, concentering their own ſtrength and reſources, ought to put every thing at hazard, rather than ſubmit without a ſtruggle, to the leaſt territorial encroachment, which would eventually tend to the diſmemberment of their empire.—Her hardy Yeomanry, acquainted with the country, and accuſtomed to the mode of warfare peculiarly adapted to it, need not fear, even the Invincibles of Bonaparte.

[*New-York Daily Advertiſer.*]

From the French Papers.

The Moniteur contains a very long letter, dated the 20th of Feb. from Citizen Coiſnon, director of the inſtitution of the colonies, to gen. Decres, Miniſter of the Marine and Colonies.

"On the 7th of February (ſays the writer) Touſſaint's children and I took our departure from the Cape at 8 o'clock in the evening the weather being very bad at the time; we went to the plantation of Hericourt, where the Captain General thought their criminal father was, we did not, however, find him there; and only ſaw about 20 armed blacks, whom we attempted to bring back to the path of duty, but in vain; one of them, almoſt in a ſtate of nudity, told us that Touſſaint was at Marmelade; we immediately ſet off for that place—as we proceeded we found but a few blacks at the ſcattered poſts. When we reached Marmelade, we learned that Touſſaint had been there the night before and that it was probable he was gone to Ennery, where he uſually reſided; we got there about 11 o'clock at night, and found his wife at home; when ſhe ſaw her children, that good mother melted into ſenſibility. She ſent ſeveral meſſengers to find out her huſband, and make him acquainted with the arrival of his ſons, informing him at the ſame time that we were bearers of diſpatches from the firſt conſul.

"The next night Touſſaint made his appearance, his arrival awoke us—the father and the two ſons ran in each others embrace—I ſaw them ſhed tears of joy, and wiſhing to avail myſelf of an opportunity, which I conceived to be a favorable one, I ſtopped him when he offered to take me to his arms, and thus addreſſed him, "Is it true that you are Touſſaint the friend to France? He anſwered, as he approached me, "Can you doubt it?" I then ſpoke to him as follows: "General, you will now hear what your children have to ſay to you; they will be the faithful interpreters of the firſt conſul and of the Captain General of the colony. Believe their innocence, and the integrity of their ſentiments.

"Iſaac then ſpoke to his father, and repeated all the Firſt Conſul had told him at Paris, and mentioned every thing that the Captain General had ſaid relating to Touſſaint, at Breſt, on the paſſage, and at the Cape.

"Touſſaint obſerved a ſtudied ſilence while his ſon was ſpeaking. I then preſented the box that contained the Firſt Conſul's letter; he took and read it, and it ſeemed to pleaſe him much. I adviſed him to go to the Captain General, but he told me, that, having received letters from ſeveral of his military chiefs, who threatened to burn and deſtroy every thing, if he would not comply with their wiſh; he requeſted I would write to the Captain General and beg of him to ſuſpend the attack, telling me he would give orders to the ſame effect. I wrote my letter to the Captain General in his preſence; he ſaid he would ſend it off, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he left us.

"Juſt, however, as he was ſetting off, I prevailed on him to write to the Captain General, and to intruſt it to Citizen Granville, on whoſe fidelity I could rely.

"We immediately ſet off with the young Touſſaints, for the Cape, where we arrived the ſame day at 8 in the evening; as we travelled, Citizen Granville, who was preceptor to one of Touſſaint's ſons, communicated to me many ſhocking features in that villain's character.

"The letter was delivered to the Captain General, who immediately anſwered it, and commiſſioned his ſons to carry it, telling them to aſſure their father that he was diſpoſed to forget the paſt; invited him to come to head quarters for the purpoſe of adopting meaſures to prevent farther deſtruction, promiſing at the ſame time, on his honor, that he ſhould be *ſecond in command*, and be treated with marked diſtinction. He moreover granted him an armiſtice of four days.

"At 10 o'clock at night the young Touſſaints ſet off, and remained with their faithleſs father.

[The letter concludes with this paſſage.]

"Pity me Citizen Miniſter, for not having more ſatisfactory intelligence to tranſmit to you; be perſuaded that I have done every thing in order to ſucceed in my miſſion—I requeſt you will communicate the ſame to the Firſt Conſul, while you preſent him my reſpects, and the ſentiments of my zeal."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE, *Thurſday, June 3.*

An anſwer to the Governor's ſpeech was reported and accepted, and Meſſrs. Otis, Voſe, Knox, Bangs and Tillinghaſt appointed to preſent the ſame.—The following is the anſwer.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The houſe of Repreſentatives receive with pleaſure and reſpect, the addreſs of your Excellency to both branches of the legiſlature, and offer in return, their ſincere congratulations upon the recent inſtance of the high eſteem and increaſing confidence of the citizens manifeſted in the late election.

We are fully aware of the delicate nature of that portion of your Excellency's duties which regard appointments to office, and firmly believe that in the ſelection of candidates your Excellency has been univerſally actuated by the moſt impartial views to the intereſt and convenience of the people. Competition for offices of neceſſity give riſe to perſonal diſappointment, and the difficulty of deciding upon pretenſions apparently equal, muſt ſometimes occaſion embarraſment—But no material detriment to the public intereſt will ariſe from theſe ſources, while the power of appointment is exerciſed with a ſincere deſire to ſelect able and upright men. It is only when ſubjected to the influence of paſſion, intolerance or party projects, that this power becomes a ſcourge to the people. The ſound and pertinent ſentiments advanced by your Excellency, upon the general importance of government to the peace of ſociety, its tendency to promote the public happineſs, and induce a compliance with the laws of the Supreme Being, demand our moſt cordial aſſent and approbation.

We rejoice in the exiſtence of that national Conſtitution, which unites the people of the ſeveral ſtates in the bonds of intereſt, and entitles them to the common privilege of citizens. Nothing ſhall be wanting on our part, to continue and extend its advantages to our fellow-citizens, by the performance of ſuch duties, as on the part of this commonwealth is now incumbent upon us.

The importance of the union of the ſtates, of the National Government, to our ſafety and tranquility cannot be too frequently inculcated. We regard the preſervation of both as the moſt ſacred of our public duties. In an extenſive confederacy, compoſed of various ſtates, mutual jealouſies and violent colliſions of opinion are naturally expected, and it may ſometimes happen, that local politics and predilections may acquire a dangerous aſcendancy in the public councils. In ſuch ſeaſons, patience, moderation, and a reliance upon conſtitutional redreſs, would become all good citizens. If inſtead of this temper the public mind ſhould be actuated by deſperate reſolutions to abandon the union, or a premature diffidence of our means to maintain it, the diſorder and weakneſs incident to ſmall and jarring confederacies would expoſe us to the loſs of national importance, and individual liberty.

We unite with your Excellency, in deprecating the pernicious effects of that party ſpirit which has proved the bane of every other Republic, and which is the principal, if not the only ſource, of the calamities which threaten a free and independent people. The evils ariſing from the exceſſive indulgence of this intolerent and unſocial ſpirit, among thoſe who are not the immediate agents of public affairs, are ſerious obſtacles to general proſperity and private happineſs. But if any elective government, not merely the people, but their rulers ſhall become infected with this malignant ſpirit of party; in burſting from the confines of private circles, it ſhall ſhed its fatal influence over magiſtrates and legiſlators, then indeed will the public intereſt be ſacrificed to private attachments; then will merit languiſh in obſurity and diſgrace, while honors and promotions await the ſelfiſh and unworthy; then will ſuch a nation realize that paper conſtitutions are feeble barriers againſt the devices of ſophiſtry, or the aſſaults of violence. We truſt however, with your Excellency, that the mild character of our fellow citizens, and their general information will ſave us from thoſe exceſſes of party zeal, by which other nations have been diſgraced. This ſalutary object is naturally promoted by the moderate and conciliatory ſentiments of a Chief Magiſtrate, when ſanctioned by his conduct and example; and it is a tribute of juſtice due to your Excellency to declare that your diſpoſition to aſſuage the acrimony of party, is not left to be inferred from your declarations only, but is apparent in the whole tenor of your Excellency's public conduct.

The particular ſubjects detailed in your excellency's addreſs are entitled to, and ſhall receive our diligent attention, and we ſhall aſſiduouſly co-operate in affording that diſpatch to the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, which the public convenience, at this ſeaſon of the year, peculiarly requires.

NOTICE.

MY departure for the Weſtern Country is neceſſarily poſtponed till the fifth day of next month.

Thoſe perſons who have ſpoken to me to tranſact buſineſs for them are requeſted to furniſh me with their papers in order that powers of attorney may be drawn.

HENRY MOORE.

June 12. eo3t

Caſh given for rags,

Summer Eſtabliſhment.

MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Waſhington tavern, Alexandria, every morning at five o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's, at the Columbian Inn, George-Town, to breakfaſt at 7 o'clock, and then proceed on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Philadelphia, ſo that perſons travelling in this line may be ſure of no hindrance on their way.

Being provided with as good horſes and carriages as any on the road, we ſolicit a ſhare of public patronage, & confidently expect that ſuch as favor this ſtage with their cuſtom, will find the accommodations equal, if not ſuperior, to thoſe provided by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George-Town at J. H. Barney's ſtage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,

June 7. 2aw4w

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me veſted, will be ſold at public auction before the door of Prince William court-houſe in the town of Dumfries, on the firſt Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for caſh, that valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the ſame county near Bacon Race meeting-houſe, containing about five hundred acres, part of a ſeven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Iſaac Mc'Pherſon, under a purchaſe made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

Two thouſand pieces firſt quality NANKEENS, juſt received and for ſale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

THE *Accommodation Coachee,*

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6tzaw

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have juſt received,

Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon and
Imperial } *TEAS,*
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump ſugars,
Jamaica ſugar in hhds. and bls.
Molaſſes, Jamaica ſpirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3 d

FOR SALE,
About 1100 buſhels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Liſbon.
WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired leaſe of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen ſtreet, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the leaſe has 3 years to run. The ſtand is good for buſineſs, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince ſtreet.

March 20. d

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next, I ſhall leave this place for Kentucky, and will undertake to tranſact any buſineſs in that ſtate, or in the Territory North Weſt of the River Ohio. I ſhall reſide in the town of Waſhington, and practice law in the ſeveral courts held there, in the ſuperior courts for the ſaid ſtate; and in the ſuperior courts for the ſaid territory, which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Cleon Moore, will forward any papers which may be left with him.

N. B. I have been employed by ſeveral perſons who have military claims, to obtain ſurveys and patents for them, and who have other intereſts in Lands. As I am well acquainted with ſurveying I ſhall be glad to undertake any buſineſs of this kind.

HENRY MOORE.

Alexandria, Columbia,
April 30, 1802. 2aw15thJ

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. *Francis Deakins*, in George-Town, and at the compting houſe of Mr. *William Hartſhorne*, in the town of Alexandria, where thoſe inclined to ſubſcribe for ſhares will pleaſe to apply.

The acts of the Aſſemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a "Company for eſtabliſhing a Turnpike "Road from the Burnt Mill, about a "mile below George's creek, on the "Potomack river, to the neareſt weſtern "navigation," may be ſeen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4. 1aw

John Gardner Lada

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,
German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong
Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,
Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the muſic of the fife. Such perſons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to inſtruct the learners which will conſiſt of ſixteen boys for each branch, ſhall receive a liberal compenſation from the ſubſcriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their ſervices when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.
Fairfax County,

April 7. 2awtf

Juſt received from the Havanna, 30 boxes firſt quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of freſh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and ſoft ſhell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 12. d

PROPOSALS,

Reſpectfully ſubmitted to the conſideration of the citizens of the Diſtrict of Columbia, and the public generally, for publiſhing by ſubſcription in George-Town,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Olio.

By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this paper, that its contents ſhall comport with its title: a compound of various ingredients—as politics, news, polite literature; with whatever elſe may ſeem moſt promotive of public good, and conduce towards general uſefulneſs.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects of periodical publications been more generally felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country; and no where, we believe, their abuſes might be more juſtly deprecated; but ſuch is the cloſe affinity between their good and bad conſequences, between the liberty and licentiouſneſs of the preſs, that the moſt experienced of our political ſurgeons have uniformly been apprehenſive of attempting an exciſion of the one, leſt they might give a mortal wound to the other. Being an evil without a remedy, it ſhall be our peculiar care not to contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of the Editors' political creed. On this head they will be candid and ſincere.——They are unequivocally federa.——Believing, without calling into queſtion the views of the preſent, that the former adminiſtrations purſued the beſt policy that could be deviſed, for ſecuring the peace and happineſs, and promoting the true intereſts of this country, they declare it their intention, at all times, to advocate meaſures producing thoſe deſirable conſequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the oppoſers of the former adminiſtrations, in their newſpaper publications, in the utmoſt, and we think, merited contempt. Willful miſrepreſentations may deceive for a while, and thereby further the views of thoſe who employ ſuch means; but it is not by reſorting to them, that we hope or intend to promote our own intereſt, much leſs that of the public. Towards our political opponents we will 'do as we would be done by'—conſequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated calumnies, yet heaped upon thoſe no longer in power, by a recrimination of ſlander on thoſe who now hold the helm of our political barque. Time will ſhew who beſt underſtood their country's intereſt, and will bring with it the moſt ample juſtification of the views of thoſe to whom under Providence, we have been, and are indebted for our preſent proſperity and tranquility.

Private diſputes and perſonalities ſhall always be excluded. To this promiſe the Editors pledge themſelves they will religiouſly adhere.

The papers publiſhed at preſent in the diſtrict, being devoted almoſt entirely to one ſubject, Politics, the Editors entertain a hope that The OLIO, conducted on liberal principles, and containing a greater diverſity of matter, will meet with public countenance; which they reſpectfully ſolicit.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be publiſhed every Thurſday morning, in a quarto form, and on a ſheet of royal ſize, which will form a handſome volume, annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and elegant type.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the firſt number.

It will be delivered at the dwellings of ſubſcribers in Alexandria, every evening of the day of publication, free of any additional expence.

☞ *The ſubſcriber informs his friends in Alexandria, and former patrons of the* "Columbian Mirror," *that he is concerned in the intended publication abovementioned, and will, in the courſe of a day or two, wait upon thoſe in town for their ſignatures.*

ELLIS PRICE.

Alex. June 14.

For CHARTER,

To CORK, for orders to any one port in Great Britain or Ireland,

THE SNOW
THOMAS,
Jonathan Drewry, Maſter;
Burthen, per regiſter, 211 tons—now on her ſecond voyage. For terms apply to

HUGH SMITH.

For ſale,
5000 buſhels ſtoved SALT,
200 do. COAL.

June 14. eo.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by R. and J. GRAY, King ſtreet,

A new Introduction to Reading,
OR,
A Collection of Eaſy Leſſons,

arranged on an approved plan, and deſigned as an introduction to the Speaker, Engliſh Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. *Price 50 cents ſtrongly bound in leather.*

The paper, print, and binding of this work are far ſuperior to the generality of ſchool books.

May 24. d

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from Joſeph Cary to the ſubſcribers, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, will be ſold at Public Auction, at the Coffee Houſe of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of June next, (being the firſt day of the meeting of the court of Alexandria county,) at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the ſaid Joſeph Cary's right, title and intereſt in and to the following real property, viz.

50,000 acres of Land in Randolph county, being the ſaid Cary's moiety of a tract containing 100,000 acres, patented in his own name. This tract lays on each ſide of Cheat River and contiguous to the main road leading from Moorefield to Randolph court-houſe.

495 acres of Land in Harriſon county, ſituate on the waters of Cheat River, being the ſaid Cary's moiety of a tract containing 990 acre, patented in the name of Patrick Murray and founded on a ſettlement right.

482½ acres of Land in the laſt mentioned county, being ſaid Cary's moiety of a tract containing 965 acres, patented alſo in the name of Patrick Murray, and founded on a ſettlement right. This tract lays on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley River, and binds thereon about one half mile below the mouth of Leading Creek.

2500 acres of land in Lincoln county, ſtate of Kentucky, ſituate on the waters of Straight Creek, being the ſaid Cary's moiety of a tract containing 5000 acres.

10,000 acres of land in Kenhaway county, ſituate on Gauley River, being the ſaid Cary's moiety of a tract containing 20,000 acres, patented in the name of Thomas Williams.

A brick houſe with a lot in the Town of Alexandria, ſituate on Wolf ſtreet, now occupied by the ſaid Cary, ſubject to an incumbrance which will be made known at the time of ſale.

Terms of ſale will be one third payable in ſix months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in eighteen months.—Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers.

Such of the creditors of Joſeph Carey as may be diſpoſed to attend the ſale are notified that their reſpective claims will be admitted in payment for ſaid lands, provided ſuch claims are lodged with us and approved of at leaſt 20 days before the day of ſale.

JOHN FOSTER,
GEO. DENEALE } Truſtees.

May 28. 1awdſ

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the Diſtrict of Columbia, as ſoon as he can cloſe his out ſtanding concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good Houſe, a new Barn, and ſome excellent Meadow.——Alſo, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron Houſe, ſituated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily tranſported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchaſed.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may alſo be purchaſed.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar poſts and cheſnut rails.

A large and handſome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke Houſe, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The Houſe is not quite finiſhed. It will be ſold either in its preſent ſtate, or finiſhed as may ſuit the purchaſer.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilſon, and the ſubſcriber, between Fairfax ſtreet and the river Potomac; and, alſo, the diviſion of the ſaid wharf, made from Mr. Thompſon's by a 20 feet ſtreet.

An undivided half of a LOT in the weſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet, above Queen ſtreet, on which the houſe was burnt laſt winter.

For particulars, reſpecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

An excellent School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By John V. Thomas,
A new Introduction to Reading,
OR,
A Collection of Eaſy Leſſons,

arranged on an approved plan, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth. The ſixth edition.

Price 50 cents.

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